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WARRIBOTOS, SESSIONAL TO OPPORT,

THE AND REPORT FOR THE PAYERFY
OF SOURTHS GENERAL THE ADE TO RUMALIES
BEGGETES, APPROVED VILLY 18, 1869.
All applications shall be alled within the period of neetth, frest the he day of October, 1904, and behavior, bettellers, or other aspectate organizations, as no application shall be the state of the second to the second the second to the

by this desire the rate reletting over and there was the control of the politication for the subliment bounty, authority the set, recovery the releting shall begin the flavouring recording, and the ordinates or identified representation of the control of the record of

form new yequired by the Treesery Penetrateal.

4. As some the expansion for the estimate of any regiment, or other independent organization, shall have been penetrally acted upon, the Paymanter General shall this the measurement of the first plantition in the measurement of the formation of the scienmants will be clearling by the first he shall not be allowed to the formation of the science of the formation of the clear that the science of t

he general boanty laws are not insteaded within the meaning of the set.

8. Soldiers unlisted for "three years or during the war," who were discharged by reason of the formina-tion of the war, shall be considered as having corred-us the period of their callstowns, and are entitled to

cest the period of their collisionent, and are entitied to Menty mader the art.

2. The nituerity of heirs, sisimanis for bounty under fine act, must be proven to have agisted at the date of its manage. Parents shall receive jointly the bounty to which they may be entitled as heirs, unless the father has abandamed the support of his family, in which case it chall be paid to the mother. Neu-resi-dence is the United States shall not be a heir to the talains of heir, who would otherwise legally inherit. The provisions of the net exclude from its benefits the who, after serving the full period of their

tilon.

2. Those discharged during callstment by way of

e. These discharges on assecut of disability sateling at the time of their sufficients.

6. The hiers of those who have died since their discharge of wounds or disease not contracted in the extens, and in the lime of daily.

6. The sparitying soldiers and heirs of deceased, coldiers who, under previous laws, have needed or are satisfied to receive a bounty of more than \$100 from the Tailed States.

cattled to receive a bounty of more than \$100 from the United States.

J. The surviving soldiers, as well so the beirs of deceased coldiers, when such coldiers have bartiered, sold, assigned, localed, fransferred, exchanged, or given away their field discharge papers, or any laterest in the bounty provided by this or any other Act of Congress.

A. The Act of the 26th of July, 1866, creates no right of laboritance beyond those vested by the law under which these heirs received or were suitied to receive the original bounty, and debare certain chases, brother and staters of hafte that were entitled to receive the original bounty, from any claim for the additional bounty provided by this Act.

pecifully referred to the Attorney Ceneral for his ons as within amended are in conformity with law.

EDWIN M. STANTON,

Receivery of War.

have examined these amended Regulations, and am opinion they are in conformity with law. HENRY STANBERY,

The feregoing Rules and Regulations are published tary of War:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant General.

pascarroy or discussion solding for additional solding of the county of the county of the county and side of the county State of ____ and that he is the identical ____ was we enlisted as ___ in Company of the ___ regiment of ____ to serve for the period of ____ and was discharged from the service of the United States, as ____ at ___ on the __ day of ____ 186-, by reason of ____ and that he has again unlisted as a ____ in

Company of the regiment of the serve for the period of the United States as a at , on the service of the United States as a at , on the day of 156. by reason of and the there is additional hounty of 6 des him under the set of Congress, approved July 38, 1800. And he does further declare that he has not bariered, sold, assigned, transferred, loaned, archanges, or given away his final discharge papers, or any interest in the bounty provided by this or say other satof Congress; that he has not already resulved or is entitled to receive any other excepts the material of the statement.

his aignature.

In witness whereof I have becomes set my hand and official seal, this —— day of ——, 186-, [L. 6.]

[L. 6.]

C. W.H. I. T. E. 'S.
(LATE SHAPPIBLE'S)
CONFECTIONERY AND ICECREAN ESTARLISHMENT

CONFECTIONERY AND ICS CREAM SETALISHMENT
AND LADIES - SHIP GRALDON,
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IGE CHRAM, of me we make moderate.

PARTIES, WEDDINGS, PAIRS, BA farmaked with the best article, at the shortest notice.

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the haset in the sity, and the propristor is determined
to make it a fract-class house by chilivating mose other
The former proprietor has no interest in any other
calculations in the sity.

VOL. VI.

Tational Republican.

WASHINGTON CITY, D. C., WEDNESDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 7, 1866

NO. 298.

The Public Laws of the United States, as Revised and Corrected, are Officially Published in this Journal by Authority.

NEW BIVER LINE. The fine Romer WAWASERTY will have Sevent street warf. Westbarder with the warf. Westbard will be well as a few clock, and alignment at 70 'slock, for CURRIO MASS. Returning, have Currioman at 80 'slock, an on SUNDAY and WEDWARDAY, stopping at all leadings going and returning. Pleaning, means and freigh all lowest possible rates. For freight or passage caption lowest possible rates. For freight or passage caption beard or to Gen. Sup'l Potennas Ferry Comp. 19.

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Octi. Im

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AT 10 A. W RETURNS AT 434 P. M. PARE FOR ROUND TRIP, \$1.00, third of this amount for use of Mountains.)

Aird of this amountion.)

Amountion.)

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7 hour from 7 a. in: to 9 p. m.

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Jo7-1y Cor. Pennsylvania sv. and Seventh sirect.

PROPOSALS FOR LETTER BALL

PROPOSALS FOR LETTER BALLANCES.

FOST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,

WASHINGTON, D. C., October 25, 1808.

Realed Proposals will be resirved at this Department until the 157H DAT OF DEFENDENCE HE 1809.

Sealed Proposals will be resirved at this Department of the use of the Post Office in the United State, of the State of United State, of United State of United State, of United State of

ame will be accepted, if found to be perfect, and equate to the samples.

Rich bidder must farmish with his proposal avidence of his ability to comply with his bid.

Two sufficient sursities will be required to a contract. A failure to furnish the Baiannes as contracted for, pramptly, or the furnishing of those of an inferior quality, will be considered a sufficient cause for the forfoliars of the contract.

Proposals inval be endorsed on the savelops, "Proposals for Letter Baiannes," and directed to the First Assistant Poutmanter General, "East War Mandall, occided to the Catter Baiannes," and directed to the Contract Catter Baiannes, "and directed to the City and Catter Baiannes," and directed to the City and Catter Baianness. "And Directed to the City and Catter Baianness," and directed to the City and Catter Baianness. "And Directed to the City and Catter Baianness." And Directed to the City and Catter Baianness. "And Directed to the Catter Baianness." And Directed to the Catter Baianness. "And Directed to the Catter Baianness." And Directed to the Catter Baianness. "And Directed to the Catter Baianness." And Directed to the Catter Baianness. "And Directed to the Catter Baianness." And Directed to the Catter Baianness. "And Directed to the Catter Baianness." "An

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Fostmaster Osneral.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT THE
unbarther has obtained from the Orphans' Court
of Washington was the District of Golambia,
initiars testianustary on the personal exists of Levi
Neal, into of Washington, D. G. decassed. All
persons having claims against the said deceased are
harby warea to exhibit the same, with the vouchers
thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the 25d day of
October next; they may otherwise by law be arcluded from all beneat of the and cetein.

Given under my hand this 25d day of October, 1966,

WHITE,

G. S. WHITE,

S. S. Lawaw

Executor.

A GREAT CAMPAIGN PAPER

READING FOR THE MILLION. CIRCULATE! CIRCULATE! CIRCULATE

upon which the country is just entering is to be a

to bitter ashes, and the disunion which Southers rebels could not accomplish shall be effected by

THE NATIONAL REPUBLICAN has always buttled for the Government and the

ourted by extremists who, under the guise of pure nd place, the

NATIONAL REPUBLICAN III battles for the flag of our Union.

It is to be an arduous struggle, and we ask in al from every quarter shall give us the encourage nent needed by every public journal.

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As we stood by ABRAHAH LINCOLN in the dar MDREW JORSSON, to whom has been assigned the ole lately in rebellion, believing, as we do, that he has grasped the true theory of RESTORATION, and that he has the courage to abide by his convictions

THE DAILY REPUBLICAN published every morning, (except Sunday,) and THE WEEKLY

every Friday morning.

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Three Twenty

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II. The NARUTAI Right of Support from Neighboring Soil.

II. Yinal Process in the Courts of the United States as silented by State Laws.

III. The NVidento of Kaports.

IV. Myves vs. Attorney General.

V. Rr., Justice Dowey.

I. Canon in the United States Courts.

V. Rr., Justice Dowey.

I. Canon in the United States Courts.

V. Rr., Justice Dowey.

I. List of New Law Books.

X. Summary of Kreun Registed Judges.

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Application.

THE NATIONAL REPUBLICAN. THE NATIONAL UNION PARTY.

PLATPORM OF PRINCIPLES.

The National Union Convention now assembled in the city of Philadelphia, composed of delegates from every State and Territory is the Union, admonished by the solemn lessens which for the last five years it has pleased the Supreme Ruler of the universe to give to the American people, profoundly grateful for the return of peace, desirous as are a large majority of their countrymen in all sincerity to forget and to forgive the past, revering the Constitution as it came to us from our ancestors, regarding the Union in its restoration as more enered than ever, looking with deep anxiety into the future as of instant and continuing trial, hereby issues and proclaims the following declara-

hereby issues and procelains the following declaration of principles and purposes as which they have by high perfect unantuity agreed:

1. We hall with grantitude the Almighty God the and befored land.

2. The war just eleased has maintained the anthority of the Constitution, with all the powers which it confers, and all the restrictions which it is the confers, and all the restrictions which it is the qual rights, dignity and authority of the Battes perfect and uniupaired.

2. Representation in the Congress of the United States and as a duty imposed upon its people, fundamental is its nature, and easential to the emistence of our spublican institutions, and neither Congress nor the General Government has any authority or power to deny this right to any State or the wish-hold enjoyment under the Constitution from the people thereof.

4. We call upon the people of the United States to elect to Congress as members thereof none but man who aimit this fundamental right of representation, and who will receive to esset therein loyal representatives from every State in allegiance to the United States, subject to the constitutional right of each House to Judge of the sleetion returns and qualifications of its own ammbers.

5. The Constitution of the United States and the land, snything in the constitution of laws of any State to the constitution of laws of any State to the contrary notwithstanding. All the powers not conferred by the Constitution of laws of the land, snything in the constitution of laws of the land, snything in the constitution of laws of the size are reserved to the States or to the people thereof, and among the right thus reserved to the State, are reserved to the States or to the people thereof, and among the right to prescribe qualifications for the vilon. The union of these States is perpetual, and the government to proceed the sum of the sum of

NATIONAL UNION COMMITTEE. John T. Crowell, of New Jersey, Chairman. Maine...James Maon and A. A. Gould. New Hampshire...Edmund Burke and E. S. Nut-

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inson.
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very variety of artificial ceis made.

TREASURY CLERKS AND "EXTRA COMPENSATION."

COMPENSATION."

Editor National Republican:

Two writers in a disloyal radical morning paper, of Thursday and Friday last, smarting from the pangs of a consciousness of their own inefficiency as Treasury clerks, and groaning with remorse because such inefficiency and incompetency fail to secure for them either promotion or "extra compensation," wantonly and unreasonably assail the Secretary of the Treasury for daring to pay those of his clerks in accordance with the amount of work they perform and the responsibilities they assume, rather than those who display a greater proficiency in growling and grumbling than in performing real labor.

Instead of "Justice" stating the facts, which he promised to do, he grossly misrepresented and perverted facts. In the first place, it is not "notorious" that the appropriation of \$250,000 was "intended" to be distributed among the clerks of the "low grade." The law as passed March 2, 1865, contains the following provision:

"That the Secretary of the Treasury may award such additional compensation to clerks as, in his judgment, may be deemed just and may be required by the public service, \$250,000."

From the law, then, the Secretary could not draw his own conclusions nor make his

clerks as, in his judgment, may be deemed just and may be required by the public service, \$250,000."

From the law, then, the Secretary could not draw his own conclusions nor make his own inferences, but in clearly commanded him to award the additional compensation only to these whose public service required it, and whose labor and responsibility required some reward. The law says nothing about clerks of the "low grade" and "necessities."

We do not know whether the Secretary hesistated or doubted in his course after he had disbursed \$25,000 to the officers and chief clerks of bureaus and divisions, but if he did Congress unmistakably endorsed his action in the law it passed on the 23d of July, 1866. This law, besides giving a bounty of \$100 to clerks and employees who received a salary of \$1,400 and less for at least a year preceding July 1, 1866, provides an appropriation as follows: "For compensation of temperary clerks in the Treasury Department, and for additional compensation to officers and clerks in the same Department, \$150,000." Here, then, Congress not only endorsed the Secretary's previous action, but gave him another appropriation of \$8160,000 to distribute as he thought best to retain his most efficient assistants, and thus promote the interest and accomplish the labor of the Department. If Congress intended this last money for the clerks of the "low grade" why was it not included as an additional sum in the clause giving them a bounty? If it was not intended for the clerks of the "how grade" why was it not included as an additional sum in the clause giving them a bounty? If it was not intended for the clerks of the "how grade" why was it not included as an additional sum in the clause giving them a bounty? If it was not intended for the clerks of the "how grade" why was it not included as an additional sum in the clause giving them a bounty? If it was not included as an additional sum in the clause giving them a bounty? If it was not included as an additional sum in the clause given the Secretary

socretary discretion to distribute I, for it was very well known that he had before distributed \$25,000 as "extra compensation" to this class of cleris."

"Justice" says that the first and second class clerks have not received any extra compensation. I know that in one bureau of the Treasury Department fifteen second class clerks have received it to five of the third class, and that two of the latter have already resigned because, even including the extra compensation, they can do better cleswhere. How often does a first or second class clerk resign for the same reason? Now, if "Justice," who says he is a second class clerk, and who, no doubt, feels himself "equal in natural abilities, education, refinement, and inmeasurably superior in bravery and all that makes manhood noble, to the recipients of Secretary McCulloch's bounty, "desires a position where he can display all this combined and luminous culture and cribble at the "bounty," there is a good chance for him to step into one or the other of the above gentlemen's shoes. But I always noticed while in the army that those soldiers who were always grumbling and whining about this, that and the other thing, were those who fared the worst when at home, and they not only proved themselves unpleasant companions, but always failed to impress their superiors with their "soldierly" qualities, and with the idea that they deserved promotion.

"Justice" also remarks that most of the first and second class clerks are discharged soldiers, and those comprising the third and fourth class are "fossils" and "copperheads." If he will refer to a certain report made by the Secretary to Congress last session he will find that not a third of all the male clerks in the Department were discharged soldiers. And notwithstanding the cheap

the Secretary to Congress last session he will find that not a third of all the male clerks in the Department were discharged soldiers. And notwithstanding the cheap and buncombe resolution of Congress in 1865, that those who had served in the army, should be the first served in the civil service, not more than one-half of those who received appointments through the influence of radical Congressmen last winter had ever smelled gunpowder. But grant the statement that most of the first and second class clerks are discharged soldiers: then, instead of these supremely "loyal" Congressmen manifesting so much concern for their own peckets as to vots themselves four thousand dollars more than they had been elected to serve for, why, in God's name, did they not give these discharged soldiers the increase in their salaries which they had petitioned for, and which "Justice" says their necessities, education, refinement, courage and manhood demand? And yet he repeats, their "only hope is in Congress." "On what a slender thread everlasting things do hang!" It it was true that most of those who receive the "extra compensation" are "fossils" and technologies. It it was true that most of those who receive the "extra compensation" are "fossils" and "copperheads," then the Republican party, of which I am a consistent member, have nobody to blame but themselves, for they were all put in the places they occupy during Mr. Lincoln's administration. But it is not true. On the other hand, they are now, and have been during the war true and loval men and On the other hand, they are now, and have been during the war, true and loyal men and firm supporters of the Government, and not a few of them went into the army in 1861, when the first toesin of war sounded through the land, and when there were no large bounties offered as an inducement to get volunteers. They did not wait for the offer of three hundred dollars bounty! They did not go as one hundred days' men, three or six months' men, but callsted at the beginning for where years or during the war," and in the same and when there were no large bount ties offered as an inducement to get volunteers. They did not wait for the offer of three hundred dollars bounty! They did not go as one hundred days' men, three or six months' men, but enlisted at the legin ming for "three years or during the war," and were unfortunate enough to be disabled, and the present such that the safety of safety of the safety of safety of the safety of safety of safety of safety of the safety of s

head and rebel; not only suffered a disgraceful dismissal from the positions they filled, but put themselves in peril of the penalty of arrest and imprisonment. Radical clerks, however, need not fear the latter; but what a virtuous how would they send up if they were dismissed from their places for seting and expressing themselves in opposition to the Administration, as has been done in days that are passed! Discharged soldiers who fill positions in the Departments, and who glory in sustaining a revolutionary Congress and venomously assailing a wise and just Administration, should not presume to defy said Administration merely because they have been in the army for there are thousands who fought as gallantly and bergically in the Union army, in the great civil war, who are equal in ability, education, refinement, bravery, "and all that makes manhood noble," and who support President Johnson, that are eager and anxious to take their places.

I am a first-class clerk in the Treasury De-

Johnson, that are eager and anxious to take their places.

I am a first-class clerk in the Treasury De-partment, and a discharged soldier—dis-charged on account of wounds received in the service. I am thankful to the Governpartment, and a discharged soldier—discharged on account of wounds received in the service. I am thankful to the Government for giving me a pension and furnishing me with a situation until I can get a more independent and profitable one elsewhere. Whenever any of the bloated, "loyal," old-line Abolitionists—who done more howling and less fighting than any other class of people—fulfill their oft-repeated promises to discharge their debt of gratitude to the wounded soldiers of the Republic, by giving me something else to do, I will release the Treasury Department from its obligation of paying me a hundred dollars a month. I do not receive or do not ask for any "extra compensation." Whenever the Secretary thinks that I merit it, my arms are open to receive it; but I shall not presume to decide that point. Because I was a corporal in the army I do not aspire to be a brigadier general in the Treasury. If "Justice" was a brigadier in the army, he has my compassion for not possessing even the poor fortune to get above the rank of a high private in the Treasury. It is to be presumed that if the first and second-class clerks do as much as the recipients of the "extra compensation," they do so with the object of making their clerkships a permanent thing. If such is the case with any clerk-especially a young man—if he expects to live out his days by filling a clerkship in the Treasury Department, he is less calculated to govern himself than a native of Dahomey, and it is well that the Government has charge of him, and he ought to be thankful that he is paid anything for his keeping. Methinks that such is the case with "Justice," and that I see him ten years hence groping among the dusty shelves of the Treasury, complaining, raving, ranting, and threatening to resign because somebody else has got to be a captain in the Treasury, who was a high private in the army, cannot get above a high private in the army, and he, being a brigadier in the army, and he, being a brigadier in the army, cannot get above a high private in the

The Empress of Mexico.

The reasons for the monomania of this unfortunate princess are given in the following letter by the Paris correspondent of the

letter by the Paris correspondent of the Frankfort Europe:

It may be remembered that by the will of Leopold I., the share of the inheritance coming to his daughter amounted to the sum of twenty-five millions of france; but what is not generally known is that the deceased monarch, so remarkable for the order which be brought into his domestic affairs, and for his prudent economy, had stipulated in his will that his daughter should only have a right to the interest of that sum, and that a family council, formed by the reigning King and the Count de'Flandre, should administer the capital.

right to the interest of that sum, and that a family council, formed by the reigning King and the Count de Flandre, should administer the capital.

The late King had learned, to his own cost and that of his daughter, to what extent the ruinous liberality of his son-in-law Maximilian went; and as the dower of the young household had been devoured in a few years, he wished by his last will to prevent the recurrence of such dissipation, in order to assure to the young couple a fortune equal to their high position in the world until the end of their days. However, the restriction did not go so far as to place under posthumous sequestration that large sum; no, the Princess Charlotte had the right to leave the capital to whom she pleased, but during her life she was forbidden to dispose of it without the advice and consent of her tutelary council.

The Empress of Mexico wished to obtain the authorization of her two brothers to alienate the capital to the profit of Mexico, for the consolidation of her throne; but, alas! the two brothers have inherited the prudence of their father, and have remained deaf to the solicitations of their sister. Indeiva! Thence the great anger of the Empress Charlotte against her family at Brussels, secretly supported by the Court of Vienna in its resistance; thence the irritation of the Princess against the two Courts, and her refusal to visit them; thence a profound resentment, a great discouragement, a real despair, which have only been aggravated by the not less disagreeable resistance of the Holy See to the pretensions of the young sovereign of Mexico in the matter of the Concordat. Is anything more necessary to explain the moral perturbation at present suffered by this lady, young, intelligent, and so superior to her sex in general, who sees crumbling into ashes all the finest dreams that a youthful imagination could cherish?

The following extract from a letter from Vienna indicates that there is little hope of Charlotte's restoration to mental health:

Dr. Riedel Director of the Vi

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THE WERELT SATIONAL REPUBLICAN to published every Friday morning One copy one year 02.00; Three copies one year, \$2.00; Ton copies one year, \$2.00.

United States District Court Sitting

The following grand jury was called: W.
T. Harrison, (foreman,) Peter Whitehoust,
Peter Dilworth, William R. Joses, W. H.
Brooks, John T. Denbar, Frank Decordy, John H. Borum, William Petit, Goorge W. Childs, W. W. Wing, James Simmons, Rilaha Pendleton, William Ward, Martin Greenrood and J. M. Bullett-16.

The following oath was then administrate by the clerk :

by the clerk:

You will diligently inquire into and true presentment make of all matters as may be given you in charge or come to your knowledge touching the present service. You shall present no person through ill-will, nor leave any unpresented through fear or favor, but in all your presentments you shall present the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, the object that and the but good the second clause of the oath, enjoining fealty and support to the Constitution of the United States and the laws thereof, was omitted in the swearing of the jurors, and the clerk directed to swear them on only the first clause, above given.

States and the laws thereof, was omitted in the swearing of the jurors, and the elerk directed to swear them on only the first clause, above given.

The following is that portion of the oath ignored and omitted:

You do solemnly swear that you will support the Constitution of the United States of America; that you have not, without duress or restraint, taken up arms, or joined any rebellion, giving it aid or comfort; that you have not, directly or indirectly, given any assistance, in money or in any other thing, to any person who you knew, or had reason to know, or good cause to believe, had joined, or were about to join, the said insurrection or rebellion, or had reasisted, or were about to resist, with force of arms, the execution of the laws of the United States; and that you have not counselled or advised any person or persons to join any rebellion against, or to resist with force of arms, the laws of the United States.

Whereupon, the first clause of the oath having been duly and solemnly administered, the grand jury was scated, and the Judge proceeded to deliver himself of the following charge:

GENTLENDER OF THE GRAND JURY: My charge will be short, as your services will be brief. There will be a good deal of service required at the next term, as the Attorney General has been summoned to Richmond. I have reason to believe that there will be a considerable amount of criminal business, but none of a serious nature, it being principally confined to delinquent postmasters and violations of the revenue lawa. On the first Tuesday in December, when you meet, I shall be emabled to inform you of the cases that are to be tried, and the laws under which they are to be tried.

The grand jury then rose and retired.

The court rose to sit in the city of Richmond.

The grand jury then rose and retired.

The court rose to sit in the city of Richmond on the 12th instant.—Virginian, 2d.

The court rose to sit in the city of Richmond on the 12th instant. — Virginian, 2d.

Le Pett Joursal, has curious stories at times. This is one:

Lately, a traveler passed in a carriage along the Avenue de Neuilly; the night was dark; all at once the horse stopped, and the traveler saw that the animal had met an obstacle. At the same moment a man raised himself from before the horse, attering a cry. "Why don't you take care?" said the traveler. "Ah," cried the man, "you would do better, instead of hallooing, to lend me your lantern." "What for?" "I had three hundred francs in gold on my person; my pocket has broken, and all is fallen on the street. It is a commission with which my master has entrusted me. If I do not find the money I am a ruined man." "It is not easy to find the pieces on such a night; have you none left?" "Yes, I have one." "Give it to me, it is as a means of recovering the others." The poor devil gave him his last coin. The traveler whistled; a magnificent Danish dog began to leap around him. "Here," said the traveler, putting the coin to the nose of the dog, "look." The intelligent creature sniffed a moment at the money, and then began to run about the road. Every minute he returned leaping, and deposited in the hands of his master a napoleon. In about twenty minutes the whole sum was recovered. The poor fellow who had got his money back turned full of thanks towards the traveler, who had now got into his carriage. "Ah, you are my preserver," said he, "tell me at least your name." "I have done nothing," said the traveler. "Your preserver is my dog; his name is Rabat Jole." And then, whipping his horses, he disappeared in the darkness.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR. On the petition of John Peper, of Loke Village, the Manipolite, profiles of John Peper, of Loke Village, the Manipolite, profiles of John Peper, of Loke Village, the Manipolite, profiles of December, 1804, petendent in Regisland the 22d day of Rovenber, 1805, and relassed to said Peper Cotober 27, 1805, for an unprovement in Knitting Machines, for seven years from the expiration of said places, which takes place on the 22d day of November, 1805.

Kaiting Machines, for seven years from the expiration of said paient, which takes place on the 23d day of November, 1869;
It is ordered that the said patition be heard at the Falent Office on MONDAT, the 6th day of November acxi, and the said patition of the patient of the patient of the said patition of the said patient of the said heart of the said patient of the said heartag, must be then and the said the said said heartag, must be then and the said the said